

REMARKS

With these amendments, the specification is amended to replace the word "Carbowax" with the term "CARBOWAX" to use all capital letters. With respect to claims, Claims 1-58 are cancelled and new Claims 59-149 are added.

Support for the new claims may be found throughout the specification and claims as filed. Examples of such support are provided below. Independent claims 59, 86, 103¹⁰⁴, and 125 are supported by original claims 1, 5, 46, and 48. The Claims further describe the identity of the reactants from which the copolymer is formed. Support for this additional detail may be found, for example, on page 9, line 21 through page 10, line 3 of the specification as well as examples 1-3 on pages 23-25 of the application as filed and Claim 4 of the original application. Claims 60 and 61 are supported by, for example, Claims 2 and 3 as originally filed. Dependent claims 62, 87, 116, and 141 are supported by, for example, original Claim 17 as filed. Claims 63, 88, 117, and 142 are supported by, for example, Claim 18 as originally filed. Claims 89, 108, 133 are supported by, for example, Claim 9 in the application as originally filed. Claims 65, 90, 108 and 134 are supported by, for example, Claim 10 as originally filed. Claims 66, 92, 111, and 136 are supported by, for example, Claim 12 as originally filed. Support for Claims 67, 93, 112, and 137 may be found, for example, in the specification at page 20, lines 20-23. Support for Claims 68, 94, 113, and 138 may be found, for example, in Claim 14 as originally filed. Support for Claims 69, 94, 114, 139 and 143 may be found, for example, in Claim 15 as originally filed. Support for Claims 70, 96, 115, and 140 may be found, for example, in Claim 16 as filed. Support for Claims 71 and 97 may be found, for example, in Claim 49 as originally filed. Support for Claims 59 and 98 may be found, for example, on page 17, lines 10-12 of the specification. Support for Claims 73 and 145 may be found, for example, in original Claim 50. Claims 74 and 146 are supported by, for example, original Claim 51. Claims 75 and 147 are supported by, for example, original Claim 52. Claims 76 and 99 are supported by, for example original Claim 19. Claim 77 and 126 are supported by, for example, original Claim 52 as filed. Claims 78 and 127 are supported by, for example, original Claim 55 as filed. Claims 79 and 148 are supported by, for example, original Claim 56 as filed. Claims 80 and 128 are supported by, for example, original Claim 57 as filed. Claims 81 and 149 are supported by,

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for example, original Claim 58 as filed. Claims 82-84, 100-102, and 129-131 are supported by, for example, the specification at page 21, line 28 through page 22, line 3. Claims 85, 103, 118, 132, and 144 are supported, for example, on page 15, lines 10-19 of the specification. Claim 105 is supported by, for example, original Claim 6. Claim 106 is supported by, for example, original Claim 7. Claim 107 is supported by, for example, original Claim 8. Claims 110 and 135 are supported by, for example, Example 2 on page 24 of the specification. Claim 119 is supported by, for example, original Claim 20. Claim 120 is supported by, for example, Example 3 in the specification. Claim 121 is supported by, for example, by original Claim 33. Claim 122 is supported, for example, by original Claim 34. Claims 123-124 are supported by, for example, the optional step provided in original Claims 20 and 33, respectively.

Rejection Based on Statutory Double Patenting

The Office Action rejected Claims 5-8, 14-19, 46, and 47 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 46 and 47 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 329,488 (the '488 Patent). The rejection also discusses Claims 5, 6, 7, 14-18, 19, and 60 of the '488 Patent. The present application is a continuation of the application that resulted in the '488 Patent and claims priority from that application. Applicants timely filed a petition to withdraw the application that led to the '488 Patent from issue and an abandonment of that application in favor of the present continuation application. However, the PTO did not process that petition or abandonment prior to issuance of the '488 Patent.

Claims 5-8, 14-19, 46, and 47 have been cancelled, and new claims have been added to the application. Applicants respectfully submit that the new claims overcome this rejection because the pending claims do not define subject matter that is identical with that of any claims in the '488 Patent. As stated in MPEP § 804(II)(A), a reliable test for statutory double patenting is whether a claim in one patent or application could be literally infringed without literally infringing a claim in the other. If there is an embodiment of the invention that falls within one claim, but not the other, identical subject matter is not defined by the claims and statutory double patenting does not exist. Applicants respectfully contend that double patenting does not exist because it is possible to infringe the claims of the '488 Patent without infringing the pending claims. This point is explained in greater detail below.

Beginning with the process claims, the Office Action rejected process Claims 5-8, and 14-19. The Office Action states that those claims are identical with Claims 5-7, 14-18 and 60 of the '488 Patent. With the amendments herein, the new process claims are independent Claim 104 and dependent Claims 105-124, all of which depend from Claim 104. Similarly, Claim 5 in the '488 Patent is an independent claim from which Claims 6-7, 14-18 and 60 of the '488 Patent depend. New Claim 104 of the present application states that reactants used in the process **consist essentially of** a list of reactants, one of which is a "polymer having at least two functional groups, which may be the same or different, that are reactive with an isocyanate functional group"(emphasis added). By contrast, Claim 5 of the '488 Patent lists as a reactant "**one or more polymers** having at least two functional groups, which may be the same or different, that are reactive with an isocyanate group." It is therefore possible to literally infringe Claim 5 of the '488 Patent while failing to literally infringe any of Claims 104-124 of the pending application by using an embodiment that involves a **plurality of non-identical** polymers having at least two functional groups, which may be the same or different, that are reactive with an isocyanate group.

Turning to the polymer claims, the Office Action rejected polymer Claims 46 and 47 as claiming the same subject matter as Claims 46 and 47 of the '488 Patent. Claims 46 and 47 have been canceled from the present application and the current polymer claims are independent Claim 86 and dependent claims 87-103, all of which depend from Claim 86. Claim 86 differs from Claims 46 and 47 of the '488 Patent at least because it describes the polymer as a **reaction product** of reactants that **consist essentially of** certain listed compounds rather than as a polymer "comprising" those compounds. Because none of these elements are stated in Claims 46 and 47 of the '488 Patent, the absence of any of these elements point to embodiments in which it is possible to literally infringe Claims 46 and 47 of the '488 Patent without literally infringing any of Claims 87-103 of the present application. For example, it is possible to literally infringe Claims 46 and 47 of the '488 Patent while failing to infringe any of Claims 87-103 of the present application by making a polymer comprising a **fourth** structurally and functionally significantly component in addition to the three listed components. For these reasons, the double patenting rejection of cancelled Claims 46 and 47 does not apply to new Claims 87-103. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that this rejection has been overcome.

Rejection Based on Nonstatutory Double Patenting

The Office Action rejected Claims 20-24, 28-37, and 41-45 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claims 20-24, 26-37, 39-45 and 60 of the '488 Patent. The Office Action states the Claims 20 and 33 of the pending application differ from Claims 20 and 33 of the '488 Patent only in that component (c) is not optional in the patent claims and that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add component (c), an alcohol, to components (a) and (b). The Office Action states that the motivation would have been that it is suggested in the claim that the addition of alcohol would stabilize the copolymer, and therefore one of ordinary skill in the art desiring a stable copolymer would have added an alcohol to provide an optional mixture. The Office Action further states that Claims 21-24, 28-32, 34-37, and 41-45 are identical to Claims 21-24, 28-32, 34-37, and 41-45 of the '488 Patent.

Claims 20-24, 28-37, and 41-45, all drawn to processes, have been cancelled. All of the process claims that are currently pending depend from Claim 104 and therefore contain all of the elements of Claim 104. All of the process claims of the '488 Patent depend from Claim 5 of that patent. As noted above in connection with the discussion of statutory double patenting, Claim 104 differs from Claim 5 of the '488 Patent at least in that it describes formation of the polymer from molecules consisting essentially of three components, one of which is a polymer having at least two functional groups, which may be the same or different, that are reactive with an isocyanate functional group. Because all dependent process claims include the elements of Claim 104, they now differ from Claims 20-24, 26-37, 39-45 and 60 of the '488 Patent. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that this rejection has been overcome.

Rejection Based on 35 U.S.C. § 112

The Office Action has rejected Claims 9-13, 19, 25-27, 38-40, 47, 53-33, 57, and 58 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims 9-13, 19, 25-27, 38-40, 47, 53-33, 57 have been canceled herein.

With respect to canceled claim 9, the Office Action that the language “polyol is a diol” lacks antecedent basis. All uses of the term “polyol” in the present claims now possess necessary antecedent basis.

The Office Action rejected canceled Claims 12, 19, 26, 39, 47, and 54 on the grounds that they contain the trademark/trade name “Carbowax 1450” and “Carbowax 8000.” Applicants respectfully assert that one having ordinary skill in the art, reading the present claims, would readily discern that Carbowax 1450 and Carbowax 8000 correspond to polyethylene glycol having molecular weights of 1450 Daltons and 8000 Daltons, respectively. “Carbowax 1450” and “Carbowax 8000” are well recognized in the art to denote polyethylene glycol polymers sold by Dow that have average molecular weights of approximately 1,450 Daltons and 8,000 Daltons, respectively. Enclosed with this response as Exhibit A are pages from an Alfa Aesar catalog showing that Carbowax is a tradename for polyethylene glycol and illustrating the different molecular weight polyethylene glycols available. However, to advance prosecution, none of the claims currently contain the word “Carbowax” or any other trademarks or trade names.

The Office Action rejected canceled Claims 11, 13, 25, 27, 38, 40, 53, 55, and 57 on the grounds that they are indefinite because the expression “low molecular weight” and “higher molecular weight” are un-based comparatives whose meanings are uncertain. None of the current claims contain the language expression “low molecular weight” or “higher molecular weight.” Applicants respectfully submit that the new claims overcome these rejections.

Rejection Based on 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

The Office Action has rejected Claims 1-3, 48, and 52 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,736,251 to Pinchuk (*Pinchuk*). The Office Action states that *Pinchuk* teaches a lubricious surface modification of a lubricious silane copolymer. The Office Action states that the silane copolymer is prepared from methyltriacetoxysilane and ethyltriacetoxysilane monomers covering a silicone hemostasis valve. The Office Action further states that *Pinchuk* teaches that the article to be treated is a silicone catheter and that *Pinchuk* teaches a primer coat and topcoat.

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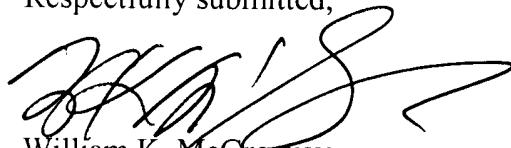
Rejected Claims 1-3, drawn to articles, and rejected Claims 48 and 52, drawn to coatings, have been cancelled. The new article Claims are independent Claim 59 and dependent Claims 60-85, all of which depend from Claim 59. The new coating Claims are independent Claim 125 and dependent Claims 126-149, all of which depend from Claim 125.

Applicants respectfully submit that these amendments overcome the rejection because *Pinchuk* fails to teach or suggest the invention as currently claimed. All of the article and coating claims now describe the use of a copolymer that is the reaction product of a silane and certain other molecules, one of which is a polyisocyanate. *Pinchuk* fails to teach or suggest a molecule formed by reaction of a silane with a polyisocyanate. None of the silanes in *Pinchuk* comprise an isocyanate moiety or the product of a reaction of a polyisocyanate with isocyanate-reactive compounds such as alcohols or amines. In fact, there is no mention of isocyanates or of any reaction product of isocyanates with isocyanate-reactive compounds (for example, urethanes and ureas) in the *Pinchuk* reference whatsoever. *Pinchuk* thus fails to teach the articles and coatings of the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that this rejection has been overcome.

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Applicants respectfully submit that the foregoing is a complete response to the Office Action dated January 16, 2003, and that all pending claims are patentable in light of the above amendments and remarks. For at least the reasons set forth above, the present application is believed to be in condition for allowance. Early and favorable consideration is earnestly solicited. The Examiner is invited and encouraged to contact the undersigned attorney of record at (404) 745-2494 if such contact will facilitate examination of the application.

Respectfully submitted,



William K. McGreevey
Reg. No. 52,012

KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP
1100 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Suite 2800
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-4530
Telephone: (404) 815-6500
Facsimile: (404) 815-6555
Attorney Docket: 02706-0421 (42276-265479)

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EXHIBIT

A

Stock No.	Description	Quantity	Price
10458	Carbonyl-2,4-pentanedionato-(triphenylphosphine)rhodium (I), Rh 21% [25470-96-6], Rh(C ₅ H ₈ O ₂)(CO)P(C ₆ H ₅) ₃ , F.W. 492.32, Crystals, Soluble in acetone and chlorinated solvents, Application(s): Hydroformylation, †	0.25g 1g 5g	73.00 219.00 822.00
	Carbonyltris(triphenylphosphine)iridium (I) hydride, see Carbonylhydridotris(triphenylphosphine)iridium (I), page 237		
	Carbonyltris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium (I) hydride, see Carbonylhydridotris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium (I), page 237		
35131	o-Carborane, 98% (Assay) [16872-09-6], B ₁₀ H ₁₀ C ₂ H ₂ , F.W. 144.25, Powder, m.p. 285-287°, Insoluble in water, UN1325, †	500mg 2g 10g	33.00 129.00 623.00
	Carbowax®, see Polyethylene glycol, page 900		
	(5-Carboxyamyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide, see (5-Carboxypentyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide, page 239		
A11201	2-Carboxybenzaldehyde, 98% (Assay) △ [119-67-5], F.W. 150.13, m.p. 98-99°, †	50g 250g 1000g	26.70 104.00 374.00
B21277	3-Carboxybenzaldehyde, 97% (Assay) △ [619-21-6], F.W. 150.13, m.p. 173-175°, †	1g 5g	24.00 80.50
A15277	4-Carboxybenzaldehyde, 98% (Assay) △ [619-66-9], F.W. 150.13, m.p. 245-247°, †	10g 50g 250g	22.90 75.00 341.00
B20954	4-Carboxybenzenboronic acid, 98% (Assay) [14047-29-1], F.W. 165.94, m.p. 220° dec.	5g 25g	87.80 351.00
B22449	4-Carboxybenzenesulfonamide, 97% (Assay) [138-41-0], F.W. 201.2, m.p. 290-292°, Merck 12,1927 NEW!	50g 250g	20.50 70.30
	3-Carboxybenzenesulfonyl chloride, see 3-(Chlorosulfonyl)benzoic acid, page 300		
	4-Carboxybenzenesulfonyl chloride, see 4-(Chlorosulfonyl)benzoic acid, page 300		
	3-Carboxybenzonitrile, see 3-Cyanobenzoic acid, page 331		
	4-Carboxybenzonitrile, see 4-Cyanobenzoic acid, page 332		
	4-Carboxybenzyl alcohol, see 4-(Hydroxymethyl)benzoic acid, page 629		
A12023	4-Carboxybutyl triphenylphosphonium bromide, 98% (Assay) ■ [17814-85-6], HO ₂ C(CH ₂) ₄ P(C ₆ H ₅) ₃ Br, F.W. 443.33, m.p. 205-207°	25g 100g 500g	23.90 80.20 279.00
A14796	p-Carboxylnamic acid, 98% (Assay) [19675-63-9], F.W. 192.17	1g 5g 25g	13.40 55.20 218.00
	[(Carboxycyclopentadienyl)cyclopentadienyliron], see Ferrocene monocarboxylic acid, page 544		
A16572	2-Carboxyethyltriphenylphosphonium tribromide, 98% (Assay) ■ [55985-85-8], HO ₂ CCH ₂ CH ₂ P(C ₆ H ₅) ₃ Br ₃ , F.W. 579.09, m.p. 158-160° dec.	5g 25g	14.30 60.50

Polydimeth

Stock No.	Description	Quantity	Price
42497	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 770 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.918, n_D^{20} 1.3970, Note: Viscosity 5.0 centistokes, †	50ml 250ml 1L	12.80 38.20 105.00
42498	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 1250 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.935, n_D^{20} 1.3990, Note: Viscosity 10 centistokes, †	50ml 250ml 1L	12.80 38.20 105.00
42499	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 2000 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.950, n_D^{20} 1.4000, Note: Viscosity 20 centistokes, †	50ml 250ml 1L	10.60 22.20 61.50
42500	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 4000 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.960, n_D^{20} 1.4015, Note: Viscosity 50 centistokes, †	50ml 250ml 1L	10.60 22.20 61.50
42501	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 6000 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.966, n_D^{20} 1.4025, Note: Viscosity 100 centistokes, †	50ml 250ml 1L	10.60 22.20 61.50
42502	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 9000 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.968, n_D^{20} 1.4030, Note: Viscosity 200 centistokes, †	50ml 250ml 1L	10.60 22.20 61.50
42490	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 14,000 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.970, n_D^{20} 1.4031, Note: Viscosity 350 centistokes	50ml 250ml 1L	9.60 22.20 61.50
42492	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 17,000 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.970, n_D^{20} 1.4033, Note: Viscosity 500 centistokes	50ml 250ml 1L	10.60 24.40 62.60
42503	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 28,000 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.971, n_D^{20} 1.4034, Note: Viscosity 1,000 centistokes, †	50ml 250ml 1L	10.60 22.20 61.50
42504	Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy terminated, M.W. 117,000 [9016-00-6], $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O})_n\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, Liquid, d. 0.976, n_D^{20} 1.4035, Note: Viscosity 60,000 centistokes, †	50ml 250ml 1L	20.20 34.00 94.50
A10239	Polyethylene [9002-88-4], $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n$, Powder, d. 0.92, Merck 12,7728, Note: for GLC, †	100g 500g 2500g	15.20 64.30 255.00
41731	Polyethylene, high density [9002-88-4], $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n$, Granules, d. 0.95, Merck 12,7728, †	250g 1kg	17.50 56.70
42606	Polyethylene low density, \leq 300 micron [9002-88-4], $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n$, Powder, d. 0.92, Merck 12,7728, †	50g 250g 1kg	19.10 50.50 123.00
42607	Polyethylene, low density, \leq 400 micron [9002-88-4], $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n$, Powder, d. 0.92, Merck 12,7728, †	5g 25g 100g	9.60 37.20 94.50
42608	Polyethylene, low density, \leq 850 micron [9002-88-4], $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n$, Powder, d. 0.92, Merck 12,7728, Note: Melt index 20.5, †	50g 250g 1kg 5kg	20.20 70.00 191.00 493.00
B21918	Polyethylene glycol, 200 [25322-68-3], $\text{H}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$, Liquid, d. 1.124, Merck 12,7729, †	250g 1000g	13.00 34.30
14665	NEW! Polyethylene glycol 400 [25322-68-3], $\text{H}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$, Liquid, m.p. 4-8°, d. 1.126, Merck 12,7729, Note: for GLC M.W.range 380-420, †	100g 500g	22.60 94.60

Polyethylene

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Stock No.	Description	Quantity	Price
B21798	Polyethylene glycol, 600 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, m.p. 20-25°, d. 1.126, † NEW!	250g	13.50
		1000g	38.00
B22134	Polyethylene glycol, 1000 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 37-40°, † NEW!	250g	12.60
		1000g	30.60
A16241	Polyethylene glycol 1,500 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 44-48°, Merck 12,7729, Note: M.W. range 1,300-1,600, †	250g	12.70
		1000g	41.00
B22181	Polyethylene glycol, 2000 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, Merck 12,7729, † NEW!	250g	19.50
		1000g	62.10
A16151	Polyethylene glycol 4,000 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 54-58°, Merck 12,7729, Note: M.W. range 3,000-3,700, †	250g	16.90
		1000g	49.80
		5000g	208.00
A17541	Polyethylene glycol 6,000 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 56-63°, Merck 12,7729, Note: M.W. range 7,000-9,000, †	250g	14.20
		1000g	45.80
		5000g	197.00
43443	Polyethylene glycol 8,000 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 60-63°, Merck 12,7729, Note: M.W. range 7000 - 9000, †	100g	10.30
		500g	18.50
		2kg	60.80
		10kg	170.00
B21955	Polyethylene glycol, 10,000 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, Merck 12,7729, † NEW!	250g	16.70
		1000g	39.70
42635	Polyethylene glycol 12,000 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 64-65°, f.p. ≥240°, Merck 12,7729, Note: M.W. range 11,000 - 13,000, †	250g	21.20
		1kg	61.50
A17925	Polyethylene glycol 20,000 [25322-68-3], H(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, F.W. ca 20,000, Powder, Merck 12,7729, Note: M.W. ≈20,000, †	250g	18.30
		1000g	58.20
A14238	Polyethylene glycol adipate [24938-37-2], (CH ₂) ₄ [CO ₂ (CH ₂ CH ₂ O) _n H] ₂ , Note: for GLC, †	25g	41.80
		100g	131.00
41560	Polyethylene glycol monomethylether, 350 [9004-74-4], CH ₃ (OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Liquid, m.p. -8°, d. 1.094, Note: Average M _n ≈350, †	100g	13.80
		500g	55.20
41561	Polyethylene glycol monomethylether, 550 [9004-74-7], CH ₃ (OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Viscous liquid, Note: Average M _n ≈550, †	100g	13.80
		500g	55.20
41562	Polyethylene glycol monomethylether, 750 [9004-74-7], CH ₃ (OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 30°, Note: Average M _n ≈750, †	100g	13.80
		500g	55.20
41563	Polyethylene glycol monomethylether, 1900 [9004-74-7], CH ₃ (OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 52°, Note: Average M _n ≈1900, †	100g	13.80
		500g	55.20
41564	Polyethylene glycol monomethylether, 5000 [9004-74-7], CH ₃ (OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OH, Powder, m.p. 59°, Note: Average M _n ≈5000, †	100g	13.80
		500g	55.20
A11726	Polyethylene glycol succinate [37340-09-3], (CH ₂) ₂ [CO ₂ (CH ₂ CH ₂ O) _n H] ₂ , Note: for GLC, †	25g	37.70
		100g	127.00
		500g	509.00
40527	Polyethyleneimine, branched, M.W. 600, 99% (Assay) [9002-98-6], (-NHCH ₂ CH ₂) _x (-N(CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂)CH ₂ CH ₂) _y , Liquid, †	25g	15.50
		100g	48.40
		500g	191.00